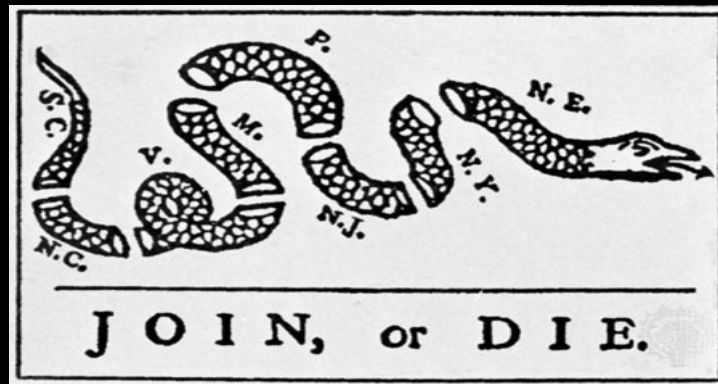


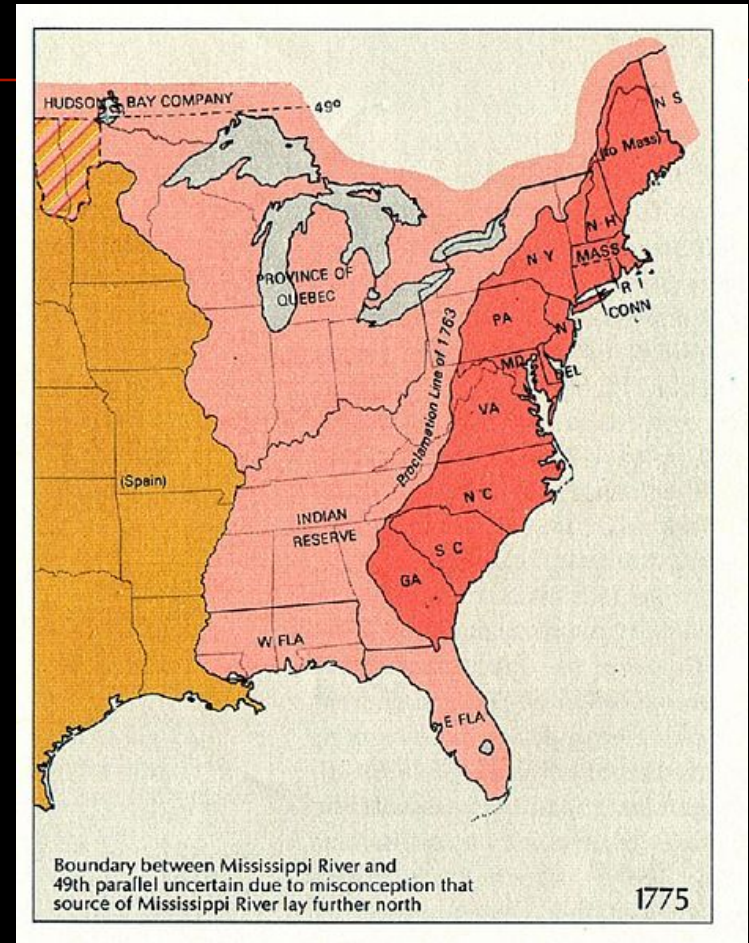
Road to Revolution: The American Colonies



The Proclamation of 1763

Following the French and Indian War, the British attempted to please the Indians by limiting colonial expansion at the Appalachian Mountains

Colonists largely ignored the law and continued to move west



The Stamp Act: 1765



King George III

To pay for war debts and for their increased military presence in the colonies, this law placed a tax on official stamps, which had to be placed on all printed materials

Reaction to the Stamp Act

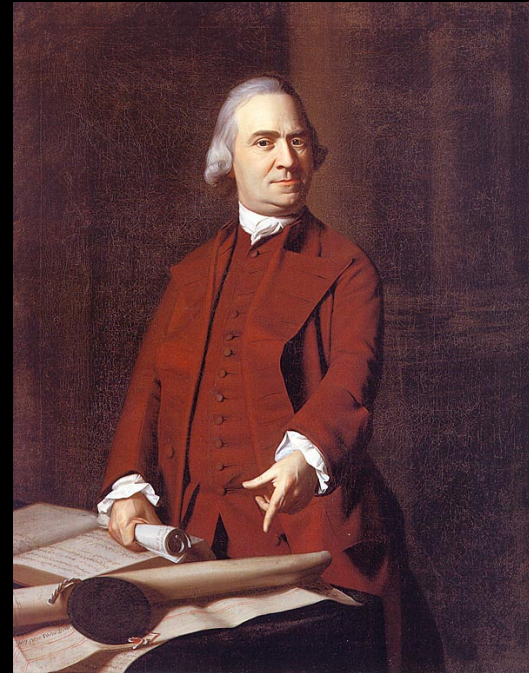
- “Sons of Liberty” groups organized in Boston and other cities
- Burned effigies and destroyed houses of Royal tax collectors
- Used the slogan “No Taxation Without Representation”
- Boycott of British goods leads to repeal of the Stamp Act in 1766, but Parliament affirmed its right to pass laws for the colonies “in all cases whatsoever” in the Declaratory Act



The Townshend Acts: 1767

Taxed specific goods imported from Great Britain, including glass, paper, lead, and tea (largest import)

Stationed British troops in colonial ports to protect customs officers



Samuel Adams – Sons of Liberty

Reaction to the Townshend Act

Another boycott of British goods – led by the Sons of Liberty and Daughters of Liberty

Formation of “Committees of Correspondence” to coordinate resistance between the colonies

Colonist anger set the stage for the Boston Massacre (1770)



Tarring and Feathering a tax collector

The Boston Massacre: March 5, 1770



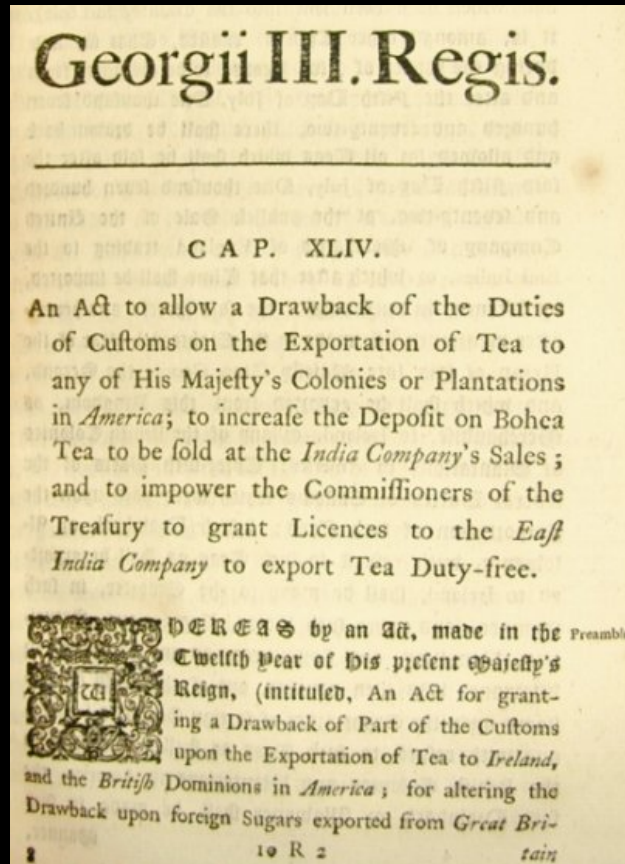
Paul Revere's engraving depicting the Boston Massacre

This was posted around Boston afterwards, further stirring dissent among the colonists

The Tea Act: 1773

British East India Company was granted an exemption from taxes that other tea sellers had to pay

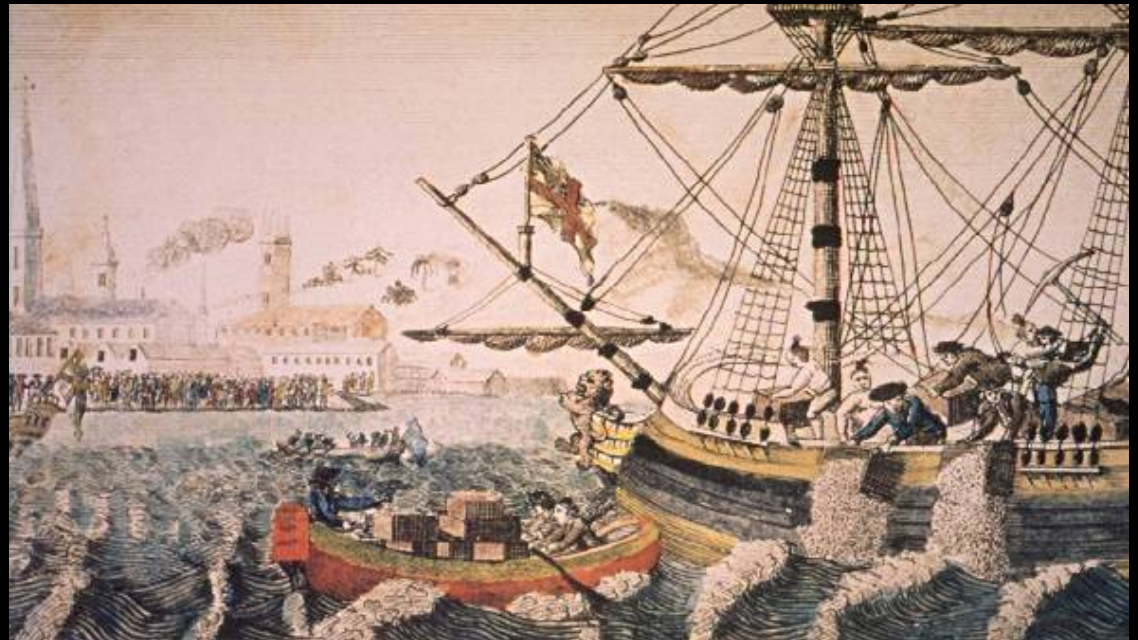
This law favored the British company over American importers



Response to the Tea Act

In response, the Sons of Liberty organized the “Boston Tea Party”

18,000 pounds of tea dumped into Boston Harbor



Coercive (or “Intolerable”) Acts: 1774

- Shut down Boston Harbor until colonists paid for tea
- Took away rights – prohibited town meetings
- Instituted Quartering Act (forced colonists to house British soldiers)
- Moved trials of British soldiers charged with crimes in the colonies to England
- Quebec Act granted reforms favorable to Catholic settlers living in former New France, further angering Protestant colonists

Response to the Intolerable Acts

- Delegates from every colony but Georgia were chosen for the First Continental Congress in Philadelphia
- The Congress agreed to a boycott of all British imported goods
- Petitioned the King with a list of grievances and set a date for a second Congress if their demands went unmet



Cartoon depicting British officials forcing the Intolerable Acts down the throat of America – this cartoon was distributed around the colonies

What has happened to the colonies?

Patrick Henry (delegate to the Continental Congress, in 1774): *“The distinctions between Virginians, Pennsylvanians, New Yorkers, and New Englanders are no more. I am not a Virginian, but an American.”*

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- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal_Proclamation_of_1763
 - userwww.sfsu.edu/~cspeidel/Stamp.jpeg
 - <http://symonsez.files.wordpress.com/2008/05/joinordie2.jpg>
 - <http://www.massmoments.org/photos.cfm?mid=236>
 - http://www.picturehistory.com/images/products/0/0/9/prod_973.jpg
 - www.history.org
 - http://www.vw.vccs.edu/vwhansd/his121/images/Adams_Sam.jpg